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SELF-TRAPPED STATES IN A SATURABLE KLEIN-GORDON  
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R C SHOCKLEY SEP 86

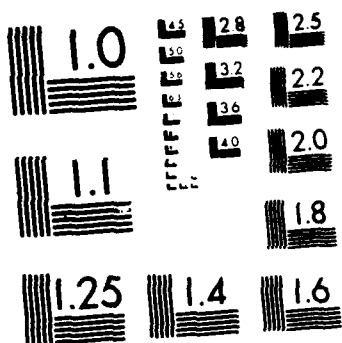
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<p>We present numerical and theoretical results for self-trapped states in the lossless, saturably nonlinear Klein-Gordon equation <math>u_{tt} - u_{xx} = -u/(1 + u^2)</math>. A simple approximate analytic theory is developed which agrees well with self-trapped states found in simulations to emerge from certain types of localised, stationary, one-sided "displacements," <math>u(x,0) \geq 0</math>, <math>u_t(x,0) = 0</math>. The stability of these states to strong perturbations is studied by pulse-collision simulations, using for the perturbation one of the two traveling-wave pulses generated in the fast dissociation of a highly unstable initial displacement. The self-trapped states are highly stable, exhibiting a shape change and centroid shift after collision, but little energy loss or change of period.</p>					
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# Self-trapped states in a saturable Klein-Gordon Equation

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*Abstract*

*This document*  
We present numerical and theoretical results for self-trapped states in the lossless, saturably nonlinear Klein-Gordon equation  $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = -u/(1 + u^2)$ . A simple approximate analytic theory is developed which agrees well with self-trapped states found in simulations to emerge from certain types of localized, stationary, one-sided  $\delta$  displacements,  $u(x,0) \approx 0$ ,  $u_t(x,0) = 0$ . The stability of these states to strong perturbations is studied by pulse-collision simulations, using for the perturbation one of the two travelling-wave pulses generated in the fast dissociation of a highly unstable initial displacement. The self-trapped states are highly stable, exhibiting a shape change and centroid shift after collision, but little energy loss or change of period.

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